

JOHN BULLARD OF NORTH CAROLINA
AND INDIANA, HIS ANCESTORS AND
DESCENDANTS

BY PAULA UNDERWOOD SPENCER

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JOHN BULLARD OF NORTH CAROLINA AND INDIANA
HIS ANCESTORS AND HIS DESCENDANTS

by Paula Underwood Spencer
3461 N. Edison St. Arlington, VA
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This is a study in the sorting out of family traditions.

In any family genealogy one begins with the known. What is usually "known" about the family several generations back has been repeated down many generations and was rarely documented. Comparing and contrasting existing documentation as it becomes accessible with those traditions becomes one of the principle tasks of the genealogist. Just so with the traditions about JOHN BULLARD. It is entirely probable that "John Bullard" is several different people, father and son, father and son. Herewith a compendium of the family traditions compared with the documentation acquired to date.

Family Traditions

Each of the reporters of family tradition was of a different generation. Col. John Lynch, Sr. was closest in time to the events recalled. He was talking about his grandfather (John) and great-grandfather (John). General Lee Bullard was talking about his great-grandfather (James) and great-great-grandfather (Seaman ____ Bullard). Grace Harmon McGary was the most removed in time. She was talking about her great-great grandfather (John) and her great-great-great grandfather (John), two generations farther along than Col. Lynch. James and John may not even be the same family line.

The Lynch Tradition - In "Plymouth Rock to the Pacific", Wes Mullenix quotes the records of Col. John Lynch Sr. (b. 1831) who was the son of William Lynch and Ann Bullard Shields Lynch Higgins, d/o John Bullard, Jr. (See family chart attached.) Again, his records were talking about his grandfather (John, Junr) and his great-grandfather (John, Senr):

"John Bullard was born in England, where he was bound out to learn the trade of a wheelwright. He soon tired of this and ran away to sea, and in due time came to South Carolina and made his home. He later moved to North Carolina. He died when his only son, John, was a small boy.

"John Bullard, Jr. was born ca. 1762 in North Carolina. After the death of his father, he was living on a small farm with his mother when some Tories scouring the countryside

captured him and took him away. One of his captors, feeling sorry for him due to his age, allowed him to escape. He hid in some woods near his home and his mother supplied him with food. As soon as he was able, he joined General Marion's forces, and was later at Sullivan's Island. He participated in the defense of Fort Moultrie against the British fleet. He witnessed the gallant and historical act of Sergeant Jasper, who, when the flag was shot away by the British, sprang over the parapet and, seizing the colors, restored them to their place on the fort. He was but fourteen years old when these events occurred.

"After the war, John settled down in his native state and raised a family. In 1812, because of his opposition to slavery, he resolved to remove from under its influence. He emigrated with his family to the Territory of Indiana, and the following year, he and two sons died of fever. Of the family, five sons and three daughters survived. One son, Amos Bullard, was commissioner of Richland County, Illinois when the City of Olney was laid out. He later moved to Texas where he died ca. 1888. [An A. Bullard appears in the 1850 census in Washington County, Texas. No Bullards appear in the 1840 Texas census.] Another son, Briant Bullard, born 24 May 1783 died at Olney, aged 78

"Ann Bullard was born 20 May 1798 near the city of Salisbury, North Carolina."

Salisbury is in present-day Rowan County, quite a bit north and west of Robeson County. It was the Western frontier of North Carolina after the Revolution. This birth would indicate that John, Jr. was not in Robeson County in 1798. (Rowan County was separated out from Bladen County in 1753. Squire Boone's place was in Rowan County on the Yadkin River. Robeson was separated out from Bladen County in 1787.) But census records indicate that Amos and John William Bullard were born in South Carolina, John William in 1795 and Amos about 1806. In any event, a John Bullard Junr. was called to witness the nuncupative will of John Bullard, Senr. in 1782, record of which was filed in Robeson County (see below).

One of the ways of verifying the level of accuracy in the Lynch tradition is to check Revolutionary records for the battle John Bullard described. In doing so I learned that this battle is the most important Revolutionary event in South Carolina. General Marion was, indeed, one of the commanding officers in the area and in that battle. General Moultrie was the commanding general. The palmetto log fort was located on Sullivan's Island at the mouth of the Cooper River and defended the port of Charleston. Sergeant Jasper was, indeed, considered the principle individual hero of the battle for restoring the American flag under heavy fire. The fort was successfully defended (though later lost to the British for awhile) and was later named for its commanding

general, Fort Moultrie.

It would seem John Bullard knew what he was talking about! Thus the Lynch recounting of the tradition has gained status, with me at least, for veracity. Wes says there would be no documentation of John's participation as, at age 14, he would have been a tag-a-long. Even during the Civil War drummer boys were not kept track of. Nonetheless, this should be carefully researched.

In addition, in beginning to search into South Carolina records, I find a citation dated Monday, May 30th, 1768 from the *South Carolina Gazette*, which was published in Charles-Town, to this effect:

"Frances Dandridge, Executrix and George Smith, Executor will sell, at the direction of the will of William Dandridge, deceased, part of a lot on King Street joining Cato Ash, 35 feet by 125 feet deep, on which is a good dwelling house, with necessary out buildings, rented at 200 pounds per annum.

"Also part of a lot on the same street joining the late Mr. Bullard's land, 40 feet front and 252 feet deep on which two tenements equally divided, with necessary out building to each, and a large arch to admit carriages into each yard. The southernmost tenement rents for 270 pounds per annum, and the northern-most for 250 pounds per annum." (Emphasis mine.)

Thus, a Mr. Bullard, owning property in Charleston, died before 30 May 1768, when our John Bullard (Jr.) would have been about four years old. Further, the battles that John said he witnessed at age 14 were fought at Charleston. Charleston, a major port city, would have been a very appropriate place for a young man to live who seems to have acquired a Spanish wife in Majorca and then settled in North/South Carolina.

Wes has found a family in Charleston consisting of Griffith Bullard m. "Hepsey"/Hephzebal Young, St. Phillips Charleston 18 Nov 1734 who have children: Elizabeth b. 12 Aug 1736, Richard b. 12 Dec 1740, Edward b. 30 Jan 1741; registered in St. Andrews Parish. Also a Henry O. Bullard b. 15 Nov 1766, Orangeburg. Edward is extensively cited as a property owner in Charleston.

I had thought that this Mr. Bullard was the original immigrant on the line we search, that John Bullard (Jr.) was the only son of this family; however, it's more likely that Griffin Bullard is the Mr. Bullard whose death is referred to. Nonetheless, the Charleston area is a much more likely area for Red Coats to be gathering troops in than a border area like Robeson. And the battle John describes was fought in that area. In any event, it is clear that he moved back

and forth between N/S Carolina (see below).

I believe the James Bullard of Robeson County to be a cousin, rather than a brother. The tradition recounted by General Lee Bullard underscores this probability.

Meanwhile, the marvelous and dramatic tale recounted by a grandson has been corroborated, though further research is indicated.

The Harmon Book - In "Harmon-Harman; Nineteen BC to 1972", Grace Harmon McGary tried to rebuild the family documentation her father lost to a fire in his den. She recounts the story of the Bullard families thus:

"In 1635 Four Bullards - William, Robert, John and George, sons of Grace Bullard, a widow, came from Barnham [probably the Barnham in Suffolk 10K N of Bury St. Edmonds], England, to Massachusetts and built a town which they called Watertown. . .

"The branch that settled on the East Coast of England were the sea-roving Bullards, Vikings, Warriors, and Sailors. From this branch we claim our origin. General Lee Bullard, who was second in command of our force in World War I, writes that John Bullard was a seaman in the service of the English Government and was drowned at sea. He was the Captain of the ship. At this time his wife had a telepathic dream, in which her husband came to her dripping with water; he had held to a rope for a long time.

"The three sons of this lost seaman, James, John and Robert, came to America about 1750 or 1755 and settled in Bladen County, North Carolina. The name of the County was later changed to Robeson County (there have been several different spellings). [Always spelled Robeson, often misspelled Robinson, pronounced Roh-bi-son.] Whether they came directly to North Carolina, or came down from Massachusetts is uncertain, but the town in Massachusetts had been named Watertown, and our Bullards named their town in Illinois Watertown; and both the Massachusetts family and the Illinois family had children named Peter, John, Charity, Amos and Bryant.

"General Bullard [s/o Daniel, s/o Robert, s/o James] tells us that, James Bullard, eldest son of the lost seaman, entered military service in 1777 and served at various times in North and South Carolina and Georgia under Captains John Gade, Robeson, Ervin, McKissock and Colonel Thomas Brown. .

"Robert Bullard, named above, son of James, married Katie McLean and lived in Robeson County. Here his fourth son Daniel was born Sept. 21, 1811. Daniel was twenty two years of age, he left North Carolina, lived one year in Georgia, then went to Russell, now Lee County, Alabama.

Here he married Susan Mizell, August 27, 1835. Susan was born in Jones County Georgia 1818. Her parents were of French Huguenot descent. They lived all their lives in East Alabama. She died at Oak Bowery, Chambers County, in 1881; he in 1897. To this couple was born General Robert Lee Bullard, Major General in the United States Army, and was second in command of all our forces in the late World War. [WWI!]

"John Bullard, second son of the lost seaman, was our great-great-grandfather. [This is conjecture on Grace's part, as described below. The Lynch tradition's John Bullard Jr. was Grace's great-great-grandfather.] The family story has been that he married a beautiful Portuguese woman and had twelve or more children, born in Robenson County, North Carolina.

[Elsewhere in her book (p.18), Grace says, "Captain Bullard [was] a French Huguenot, a Sea-Captain who died at sea. His son John Bullard born in France had 12 children and came to America 1750 with a Portuguese wife." I think this recounting of the family tradition has compacted 2 or 3 John Bullards into one, a frequent event in families using similar names in each generation.]

"Daniel Boone who had been west, returned to Carolina after the Revolutionary War and reported that Southern Illinois was the hunter's paradise of the world. This created a great restlessness among the people who soon began the western movement. John Bullard with wagons and teams and his large family started West sometime after 1800. He went up the French Broad River into Tennessee, thence across Kentucky into Southern Indiana. Reports of Indian massacres in Illinois kept back the new tide of humanity. The Bullards came to Gibson County Indiana, and some into Illinois before either had become states. It is said that the eight sons of this man weighed 1600 pounds."

Grace's description of Bullard family traditions is apparently an ingathering of many traditions. Except for Lee Bullard, sources are uncited. Although she says on page 42 that John Bullard (Jr.) was the second son of the lost sea captain, on page 44 she says Peter Bullard was a great grandson of the lost sea captain. This would make the lost seaman John Bullard (Jr.)'s grandfather -- which, as you will see, is much more probable.

The Lynch tradition says nothing about the drowned sea captain. Neither does the tradition in Shirley Mofield's family. (Shirley descends from one of Ann Bullard Shield Lynch Higgins' daughters by her first husband, Thomas Shields.) The same is true for Jessie Grable Holliday, who descends from Charity Bullard Stewart, daughter of John Bullard, Jr. Moreover, Stella Maud Bullard Misner -- who is descended from John William Bullard, s/o John Bullard, Jr.

and who received and kept Ratcliffe/Bullard family records -- said she never heard of this tradition. It is clear that Grace acquired it from Lee Bullard as a result of her research and -- based on the name John and the North Carolina location of James -- assumed our John had to be one of the three brothers and that the deceased fathers had to be the same person since James' father was a seaman and our John's father had "run away to sea". In a telephone conversation in the late 1970s she so indicated to me. In any event, I have not yet been able to uncover an Illinois source that talked about a drowned sea captain or seaman before the Lee Bullard tradition was discovered. It seems hard to believe that such a dramatic story would have been "forgotten". And, of course, other things do *not* match. We cannot yet be sure of its relation to our John Bullard line.

On the other hand, according to a map of Colonial migration routes, Grace gives a good description of the route that people along the N/S Carolina border took across the Blue Ridge mountains. This corroborates part of the tradition. Further, during the War of 1812 (1812-1816) the British supplied various Indian Nations in the Northwest Territories via Canada and encouraged them to attack settlers in the area ("Early Settlers in Illinois", NGS Quarterly, Vol. 74, No. 1, p. .) This, also, matches the tradition.

Grace names John Bullard (Jr.)'s children and shows some birthdates. These are accurate, however her marriages for the daughters are not. The family chart I have prepared for John Bullard, Jr. shows records gathered by descendants and includes information from various sources, including census and cemetery records. The sources are cited on the chart.

The Lee Bullard tradition - The Merritts of Baltimore had a copy of Lee Bullard's actual statement written in New York City, 31 Aug 1930 and signed by him. He was disturbed that family history was being misquoted, as it was in the Alabama record (below) and wanted to set the record straight, according to the Merritts. They have given me a xerox copy. It varies from the Harmon book version in certain respects:

"About 1750 a member of the Bullard family in England -- given name, parentage, when and where born, died, etc., unknown -- was a seaman in the service of the English government. His wife -- and nothing is known of her except that she was his wife -- dreamed of seeing her husband clinging for a long time to a rope in the sea and then coming to her dripping with water. It turned out that he was drowned thus at sea. (Tradition and letters of the American Bullards).

"Three brothers, JAMES, John and Robert, sons of

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English seaman _____ Bullard, after the latter's drowning came about 1760 to America and settled in the region of North Carolina -- Georgia.

"JAMES Bullard, son of English seaman _____ Bullard was my great grandfather. He was farmer, stock raiser, breeder and racer of fine horses. In 1774 he married Sarah Pittman of Surry County, North Carolina; lived for a while in Georgia and afterward lived and died in Robeson County, North Carolina. (Bullard family records, letters and traditions).

"JAMES Bullard, born English, did not relish the idea of revolution against England (Bullard family tradition) but nevertheless served in that Revolution as per the following letter:" (from National Archives stating his service)

The rest of the 6-page paper outlines James' descendants and Lee Bullard's own family, ending with:

". . Long, careful search both by me and by Mr. Edgar J. Bullard [author of two books on the New England Bullards] shows no American connection between the New England and the North Carolina - Georgia Bullard families. The connection is plainly shown to go back to Norfolk and Suffolk, England, and to Flanders before either branch came to America.

Somehow this tradition bent into the form we find in the Harmon book. Seaman _____ Bullard became Capt. John Bullard, a 1760 arrival became 1750 or 1755, and James became the eldest. Actually he is only the first mentioned. His birthdate and the date given for his father's drowning make him probably the youngest brother. John and Robert were probably older. James would have been so young in 1760 that they probably came together, perhaps with their widowed mother and/or perhaps as indentured servants. Children often came as indentured servants in colonial times, so often that they had a special term for children indentured as servants. They were called "kids"! Which is where our present term for children comes from.

The Harmon book says that, "In the 1790 census there was in Robeson Co. a John Bullard with two young sons in addition to himself, wife, and one 'other free person', probably a freed slave. There was also a James Bullard with five young sons and three other females in addition to himself and wife. By 1800, both John and James were gone, but new Bullard households were headed by Thomas, Ephraim, Priscilla, and Sharerack. By 1810, households there were headed by Robert, Shaderack and the older James, who had apparently returned."

Census records for North Carolina for 1790 show no John Bullard! In 1800 there is a John Bullard in Rockingham Co. (an older male and female) and four James Bullards -- two in

Chatham Co. (Chatham and Guilford Cos. were separated out from Orange Co. in 1771; Rockingham from Guilford in 1785) one in Rowan County, and one in Robeson. James, a Robert, and a Zion Bullard appear in Robeson County in 1810. This Robert would be the son of this James. No John Bullard appears in 1810.

South Carolina census records for 1790 shows a John Bullard in the north part of Orangeburgh District with one male over 16 and two free white females. (Present-day Orangeburg Co. is about 60 miles NW of Charleston. Perhaps the north part became Union District, below.) A Milly Bullard and a Nathaniel Bullard appear elsewhere. These are the only Bullards.

South Carolina census records for 1800 show two John Bullards, both in Union District, who are apparently near each other (#226 and 228). One John appears in a family with a middle-aged female, two very young females, two very young males and two males 24-40. The other John appears with an elderly male, a middle-aged female, one young man, one over 16, and two each very young males and females. A Jonathon Bullard appears in Greenville Co. (extreme upper NW SC) and a Robert Bullard appears in Liberty Co. Jonathan appears with a middle aged male and female, three very young females and one very young male. Robert appears with a middle aged male and female and seven children, four under 16 and three over. There are other Bullards in other counties, but these are the only ones with familiar naming patterns.

In the 1810 South Carolina census index there is only one John Bullard in Union District. This time there is also a James Bullard. Jonathan Bullard appears in Pendleton County (there is no present-day Pendleton Co., did this become Tennessee?). Robert Jr. and Sr. and William Bullard appear in Marion County. Census records should be checked to learn the nature of each family.

There is no present-day Liberty County. Marion County is close to the North Carolina border near Robeson County. Union County is probably smaller now than it was at the time. It is located in NW South Carolina between Spartanburg and Columbia. It is up the Cooper River from Charleston.

No John Bullard is actually found in Robeson Co. census records in 1790. Grace assumed that the land records and the 1782 will showed that our John was there and that they simply missed him. This did happen all too often. Grace decided to correct this assumed omission! She added our John to the 1790 census.

Verified census and other records incline me to believe that of the three brothers in the Lee Bullard tradition, John and James settled in Robeson/Bladen County (James

settled earlier in Georgia) and Robert settled over the border in Marion Co., SC. Our John Bullard (Jr.) was probably a cousin who may have moved into the Robeson County area later, taking up land on Back Swamp several miles from the Ten Mile Swamp area where the Bullards, Jacksons, and Lees settled. Therefore, the Lee Bullard tradition should not be assumed to relate to our antecedents.

In a telephone conversation I had with Grace in the late 1970s she told me that she had assumed Peter Bullard "must have been born in Robeson County if his father was there"; that the third brother, John, "must have been ours if our John is found there later"; that "since [the name of our John's] father was John, the name of the seaman must have been John"; and that "he must have been a Captain since our Bullards always seem to achieve high rank".

Grace also mentioned that she had had a very difficult time getting other family members to cooperate in her search. Therefore almost all research was limited to her own time, which needed to be focused on her Harmon family. Something for the rest of us to bear in mind! An ounce of help is worth a pound of correction!

How many daughters? How many sons? - The Harmon book lists the names of five sons and four daughters and then says "Three others not recorded" (a total of 12). The Lynch tradition says that five sons and three daughters survived and that two of the 1813 deaths were sons (a total of at least ten). The Harmon tradition cites eight sons weighing 1600 pounds. This has the ring of truth. At one point the Harmon book says John Bullard, Jr. had six or eight sons and four or five daughters. I agree with the maximum number in each case. Thus I show one unnamed son in addition to the two I believe I have found, for a total of eight sons.

Records on the five surviving sons have been found. In addition to the four daughters shown on Grace's family list, the Harmon book shows a picture of "Polly Bullard Gardner, sister of Peter". This indicates that there was a fifth daughter, Mary (nickname for Polly) Bullard, who married a Gardner. I have therefore added her name. Perhaps Charity and Nancy were in Arkansas or Missouri when Col. Lynch counted three daughters or perhaps these two died after 1813, but before the Lynch account was written. In any event, I show all five daughters, thus yielding a total of 13 children, 12 of whom have been identified. Based on all of the above I assume there may be an additional son yet to be found, but that we have found all the daughters.

Since Grace's line descends from Peter Bullard's daughter Charity Bullard Shields Harmon, she does not itemize the other family lines that are known. Incidentally, Charity Bullard Shields Harmon and Polly Bullard Gardner, whose pictures are in Grace's book, bear a real family

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resemblance to Mary Bullard Spencer, John William Bullard's great-granddaughter.

From correspondence with a Bullard descendant I learned that one Bullard left records in Gibson (or the previous) County after his death. I cannot presently locate the copies I had and have sent to Gibson Co. for duplicates. I remember his name as James Bullard. This Bullard and his wife died in the Gibson Co., Indiana area, along with most of their children, evidently of some contagious disease. The saddest entry in the probate records was the sale of one child's school slate in order to settle the estate.

Since I also find a James and a Tom Bullard in Rowan County Baptist records in 1803 (James also appears in the 1800 census there), I assume these are the names of two of the sons of John Bullard, Jr. who died with him in 1813 and have added these names to his family chart. (See my further explanation below.)

Perhaps the name John William provides a clue. On another family line I have a John William Webster. Research has demonstrated that he is named after his father and grandfather (John) and a previous ancestor (William). Perhaps we will learn that the father or grandfather of John Bullard, Sr. was William Bullard (see below). William Bullard is the most common Bullard name found so far in Suffolk, England (see below).

"Our Spanish grandmother" - Wes Mullenix writes that the version of the story he heard is that Captain John Bullard drowned at sea. His son, John Bullard, ran away to sea and his son later married a redhead Spanish beauty on the Island of Majorca. He is presently exploring research possibilities to demonstrate or disprove the Majorca wedding between (probably) John Bullard, Jr. and Maria Isabella ?.

Wes descends from Ann Bullard, as does Shirley Mofield, each via a different family line. Shirley's mother, Etta, is 88. She remembers an uncle who recalled "our redhead Spanish grandmother". Thus the tradition came down through at least two lines. Further, if Etta was born about 1898 and talked with an uncle who remembered this grandmother, then she probably survived the 1813 fever and died later. Perhaps she shows in census records as an older woman in a descendant's household.

The picture of Peter Bullard, which also appears on the Harmon book, clearly shows his Spanish ancestry. A granddaughter of Charity Bullard Harmon d/o Peter was named Maria Isabella Harmon. Such a Spanish name in the midst of all the English ones inclines me to believe that she was named after her grandmother's grandmother, the beautiful Spanish/Portuguese redhead. "Belle" Harmon Wattles, like her great-grandfather Peter, even looks very Spanish. I

therefore show John Bullard, Jr.'s wife as Maria Isabella until further proof or disproof is found.

Further research - Gibson County records and the records for the county out of which Gibson was formed in 1813 should be checked for any further information on the 1813 deaths. John Bullard, Jr. and his older sons should be located where possible in each census (1790, 1800, 1810) to learn the number of his children at each point. Tax rolls should be checked for his exact location in each year. Church records in that area should then be searched, especially Baptist and Methodist.

Although the records of Col. John Lynch, Sr. say that his father, William Lynch who married Ann Bullard Shields, was born ca. 1790 near Dublin, Ireland and was educated there; two brothers, John and Nicholas Lynch, are shown as early settlers in South Carolina, John arriving from Barbados and Nicholas arriving from Galway in 1682. Perhaps there will prove to be a connection.

There is a Bullard Barbados connection as well which involves a William and a John Bullard (b.1701), as well as a sea captain. It does not seem to be our direct line, but does underscore the sea faring nature of the family and some similar naming patterns. See my "Bullards of Barbados" paper.

So, is the beautiful Spanish or Portuguese redhead named Maria Isabella? And what is her family name? Who is the telepathic widow? How many John Bullards went to sea? Was any of them a captain? If our John Bullard (Sr.) was the son of a sea captain and was nonetheless apprenticed as a wheelwright, running away to sea might seem totally appropriate to him.

Robeson County Sources

Fortunately for our purposes, a Robeson County Genealogical Society has just been formed and has begun publishing a journal, *The Robeson County Register*, the first and second copies of which contain Bullard clues. "The new county of Robeson in 1787 . . . was frontier land" to Bladen County's more settled areas. (Vol. 1, #2, p. 54) Under "Early Robeson [Bladen] Land Grants" (Vol. 1, #2, p. 46), a John Bullard shows as the recipient of one of the 91 land grants made between 1747 and 1761. On 19 Oct. 1758, entry 50, reads "John Bullard, 100 acres on an Indian old field is the fork of the Great Swamp which makes into Little PeeDee formerly settled by Benjamin Odam". (Bladen County NC Land warrants and surveys Land Entries 1735-1761, Miles S. Philbeck, 1985.) The symbol indicating that the owner had settled on the land does not appear on this entry. One hundred acres was the most usual amount. Benjamin Odam shows as a squatter in 1758 "South of Drowning Creek".

Drowning Creek was the early name for the Lumber River (Vol. 1 #1, p 3.) which flows south into SC and joins the Little Pee Dee River, which provides the southern boundary of Marion Co., SC. No Jackson, Lee, or Lynch shows as a recipient.

It is not entirely clear where "Indian old field" is. Swamp is evidently a local term for stream, probably swampy stream. The historical map of Robeson County shows Indian Swamp flowing into Ashpole Swamp. This common stream flows across the SC border into the Little Pee Dee, probably after joining Drowning Creek/Lumber River. Old Field Swamp flows into Hog Swamp (after being joined by *Pitman Mill Branch*), which also flows into Ashpole Swamp. All of this is in the southern tip of Robeson County.

The most likely candidate, I believe, is Oldfield Branch which flows into Ten Mile Swamp between Rozier Pond and Jacksons Branch. Of the possibilities, this is the *only* stream which eventually flows into Great Swamp. This puts the first John Bullard land into the Bullard/Jackson/Lee center described below.

A second parcel acquired by a John Bullard appears in NC Land Patents 1735-1764: "100 acres in Bladen County, Joining the South Line", 10 Apr 1761. Since Bladen County ran to the Atlantic at the time (Brunswick and Columbus being separated out later), I assume the South Line is the South Carolina border.

The 1781 tax list for Bladen (part later Robeson) County shows *one* John Bullard and no other Bullards. The earliest Bullard marriage record for Robeson County is 1800, too late for our John as his first son was born no later than 1783. His daughter Ann's birth indicates he was not in Robeson County at that time, as do the births of his sons Amos and John William.

The Biggs Collection - The Robeson County Public Library now has as part of its genealogical collection the gathered notes and records of a genealogist by the name of Kate Britt Biggs (known as the Biggs' Collection). This collection has two Bullard files. One covers Thomas Bullard, b. 1759, Va.; d. 1837, Sampson Co., NC, and his son Barton. (He also has sons Henry and Johnathan.) There is no apparent connection between this family and the one we are searching.

The other Bullard file records in some detail the family of James Bullard and of his son Robert Bullard, b. 1778. Robert and James are found in the 1810 Robeson Co. census. In 1820 Richard, James, and Robert Bullard were there, as was Henry Jackson. This account says that Robert Bullard was born in Georgia in 1778 and died in Robeson County, the second child of James Bullard. (*Memorial Record of Alabama* says Robert "spent a life-time of seventy-three

years within a half mile of his birth place" Robeson Co. and that his wife, Catherine McLean, was a native of the Isle of Skye who came to NC with her father Charles before the Revolution.) For anyone interested, there is a great deal of information on James' family in this Biggs file.

James Bullard appears in the 1790 census in Robeson County after he "came . . from Georgia" (Biggs Collection) with one male over 16, five males under 16, and four females. He fought in the Revolutionary War in North and South Carolina, as well as Georgia, and descendants are members of the DAR.

Vera Jowers Merritt submitted DAR application #385899 (apparently the cause of Mrs. Biggs research) which says: James Bullard was born in England in 1750 and married Sarah Pittman in Bladen (later Robeson) Co. in 1774. Sarah was born in Surrey Co., NC in 1754. James Bullard died in April of 1832 and Sarah died in June of 1843. Their second child and first son, Robert Bullard, was born in 1778 in Georgia and his wife, Katherine McLean was born in 1775 in Richmond (later Scotland) Co., NC. This application is dated April 1949 and refers to two Bullard genealogies in the file cabinet at the DAR. Two searches have failed to uncover any relevant genealogy in the DAR file cabinets. These materials were often returned to the applicant and perhaps that is the explanation.

The Biggs source also refers to John Bullard, d. Robeson Co., NC 1782 and his son John. On the next page of handwritten notes it says that John Bullard m. 2nd Elizabeth Lee and specifies "son, Shadrack Bullard; son, Shadrack Lee".

John Lee's 1792 will names as his heirs his wife, Rebecka; his three daughters: Mary Rozar, Gemima Jackson, and Rebecka Cinlaw (sp?); his son, Shadrack Lee; and the son of his daughter Elizabeth Bullard, Shadrack Bullard. Elizabeth Bullard is his sole Executrix. Ralph Regan (his mark), Olive Regan, and Margaret Sims witness the will. John Lee signs with his mark.

(Robert O. Schnabel is descended from Mary Lee m. Reuben Rozer. He says Mary Lee was born c. 1743, married ca. 1763, and died between 1810-1820. This gives us some idea of Elizabeth Lee Bullard's age. The Lees had moved into the area from Virginia. John Lee was third cousin to George Washington.)

It is not entirely clear from this information why Mrs. Biggs concluded that Elizabeth Lee was the second wife of John Bullard, Senr. The administration records on John Bullard's will consists of a two-line entry, which appears in a list of wills in Robeson County up to 1790. Those two lines read "John Bullard, No Administrator". This means

that -- although John Bullaard Junr witnessed the nuncupative will -- he did not function as administrator. As the will was very straightforward, perhaps none was necessary.

This file also cites a will from Sampson Co. for a Jeremiah Bullard dated 10 May 1792, which mentions both a John and a James Bullard, as well as G.S., Jason, and Simmons Bullard. Unfortunately, this will shows as "unrecorded" and is not available from the court house. Perhaps it is available from State Archives. (Sampson Co. was separated out from Duplin Co. in 1784.)

Both Shadrack Lee and Shadrack Bullard should be researched, as should the Thomas Bullard who appears in Robeson Co. Perhaps he is an older son of our John. Land records should be searched to find the "missing" transfers of title, e.g., how did John Bullard acquire the land he sold in 1782? Note: Gemima Lee Jackson is John Lee's daughter. Along with John Bullard Junr, Thomas Jackson witnesses the nuncupative will of John Bullard Senr (see below). Also, Priscilla Bullard, d/o James Bullard, m. Henry Jackson (b. NC) and moves to Tennessee.

There is another enigmatic note in th Bullard-Pittman file written thus:

Bullard	(James
B.	(Capt. Robert
D.	(
M.	(John
Priscilla	_____	(
B.		
D. after 1790		
Husband died at sea.		

How does this fit in with the Lee Bullard family tradition of a captain who died at sea? A Priscilla Bullard appears in the 1790 Robeson Co. census. This was doubtless why Kate Biggs concludes that Priscilla ? Bullard died after 1790, but why does she say her husband died at sea? Sources should be checked for indications of her age as she may well be the widow of the drowned seaman. I believe our John (Jr.) *might* be the drowned seaman's grandson, in which case he was James's nephew. It is more likely he was a first or second cousin, once removed.

John Bullard's will is entered in Robeson Co. Will Book 1, on page 17 thus:

"JOHN BULLARD Senr - State of North Carolina Robeson County the nuncupitive will of John Bullard deceased on: Fourteenth of April the said John Bullard Senr called upon us John Bullard Junr - Thomas Jackson to be witnesses how he wanted his Estate to be divided viz. he said it was his desire that

his son Jonathan Bullard should have his Gun, Secondly that it was his desire that his wife Elizabeth Bullard should have the rest of his Estate to maintain his little children upon 22nd of April 1782 - John Bullard, Jun. (his mark), Thomas Jackson (his mark)."

Grace feels this will indicates John Bullard, Senr was married twice and that John Bullard, Jr. was the son of his first wife (p.35). However, leaving property to the wife for maintenance of the youngest children was common at this time. There would need to be some other indication Elizabeth was a second wife. Moreover, at this time Junr. and Senr. usually meant only older and younger and were not often used to indicate father and son, but simply to distinguish between two men with the same name. In fact, nothing in the Lynch tradition even ties our John Bullard to Robeson Co. Grace says Peter Bullard was born there, but indicated to me it was an assumption.

Land records - Robeson County land records researched by Grace (p.34-35) show: John Bullard selling 100 acres on ten-mile swamp, Robeson County area, to Reuben Rozer (Reuben was the husband of Mary Lee Rozer, sister of Elizabeth Lee Bullard) for 65 pounds on 10 Nov 1782, recorded July 1789; purchasing 150 acres in Bladen County, West side of Drowning Creek in the Back Swamp on 19 Nov 1787, recorded 27 May 1796; purchasing 100 acres in same area of Back Swamp from John Sledd 3 Jan 1796; selling 100 acres on Back Swamp 19 Nov 1798 to Neill Baker. Grace says that the signature/mark on the 1782 will for John Bullard Junr is the same as the one on the 1798 sale, indicating this must be the same John Bullard, Jr., though our John Bullard Jr.'s daughter Ann was born in Salisbury (Rowan County) the previous May, according to family records. (See my Bullard chronology.) Grace told me these land records were accurate, but they should be verified in order to be positive.

As to location, Ten Mile Swamp is a stream of about that length about 5 miles NE of Lumberton in Robeson County. It flows through Rozier Pond, is joined by Oldfield Branch, Bullard Branch, Jackson Branch, and Lees Branch before it flows into the Big Swamp, which was called Great Swamp in 1787 (Historical map). This is likely to be the location of first land acquired by a John Bullard and is certainly the Bullard/Jackson/Lee center!

There is also a Bullard Branch in NW Robeson near the Bullard Cemetery. Both are near the town of Elrod. Back Swamp is a stream about 8 miles west of Lumberton and just east of Elrod. This is the area of the John Bullard land transactions during the 1790s. A trace of the ownership of these two known parcels and of how the younger John Bullard acquired the Ten Mile Swamp land he sold in 1782 might help unscramble the Bullard/Bullard connection.

Given these land records, a John Bullard (Jr.) is apparently in the Robeson County area during these years. Since he does not appear in Robeson Co., NC censes he may have been living across the South Carolina border at least part of the time. Perhaps he appears in census records in someone else's household. Despite Ann's birth in the area, will and deed abstracts for Rowan County, NC have been searched to no avail. No Bullard appears, though a John Buller and a Thomas Butler (Bullard) do. A James Bullard appears in the Rowan Co. census in 1800 and a James and a Tom Bullard are cited together and are shown as accepted into the Jersey Settlement Baptist Church on the Yadkin River in Rowan County on 30 April 1803. James is later "Dismist" (Rowan County NC Record book 1784-1852).

Rowan County connections - The Harmons, who became closely allied with the Bullards, were settled in the Salisbury District in Rowan County and had Baptist connections (Grace, p. 18). Given the Harmon Baptist connections, their settlement near Salisbury, Ann Bullard's birth in the same area in 1798, and my memory that the missing probate records in Gibson Co. were for a James Bullard; I believe this Tom and James Bullard to be two of the eight sons of John Bullard, Jr. and -- since they were apparently so close -- probably the two who died with him in 1813. I have therefore added their names to my family chart. I believe these sons mark the Bullard migration route and further demonstrate a Bullard connection in the Salisbury area, though they may have been nearly grown (Bryant would have been about 20 in 1803) and on their own by this time. This area was a gathering point for migration via the French Broad River, which runs through present-day Asheville and the Pigeon Gorge.

The widow Elizabeth - Grace finds Elizabeth Bullard in the 1790 Robeson County census with 2 males and 4 females; in the 1800 census with 3 females and another older woman, perhaps her mother Rebecka Lee, whose husband died in 1792? The 2 males are likely to be Johnathan and Shadrack Bullard. Sharerack (Shadrack) Bullard appears in the 1800 and 1810 censes.

In any event, it seems clear that our John Bullard Junr. was about 20 in 1782 and that his first son was born by 1783. He may be the same John Bullard Junr. who witnessed the will of John Bullard Senr in Robeson Co., but he is not necessarily his son. John Bullard Senr. left his gun to his son, Jonathan, who was probably his oldest son. (Perhaps the Jonathan who later appears in SC?) John (Junr) was serving in the Revolution at the age of 14 (1762 + 14 = 1776). The Lynch tradition says that John Bullard (Jr.) was the son of John Bullard (Sr.), but with so many Johns it seems inappropriate to assume that any specific one was the father of any other. The Lynch tradition says John (Jr.)

was born ca. 1762. If so, he would have been about 20 at the time of John (Senr)'s death (was that old enough to witness a will?) and it's likely that Bryant (b. 1783) was his first son.

Incidentally, French Huguenots basically settled in two Colonies, South Carolina and New York. Bryant is a very common French Huguenot surname in South Carolina. Perhaps we have another name clue here, the surname of John Jr.'s mother?

Hypothesis

It will be interesting to see what light the Jeremiah Bullard will may shed on this family. (As the Jeremiah Bullard will was "unrecorded" it is not available from the county recorder and may be difficult to locate.) But perhaps by now we have enough information to hypothesize:

A seaman named Bullard, in the service of the English government, went to sea and drowned. His wife, highly traumatized by his death and by her telepathic dream, may have apprenticed her son John to a wheelwright. Perhaps John was highly resistant to this and -- dreaming of the sea -- ran away. In any event, a John Bullard was apprentised as a wheelwright, ran away to sea, and later settled in South Carolina, then moved to North Carolina, and died in one of those states, probably by 1770. The John, James, and Robert Bullard settled in this general area were probably his cousins. This James was "born in England in 1750" and was probably the younger brother of John (Senr) of Robeson Co., NC and of Robert of Marion Co. SC.

Perhaps the Priscilla (?) Bullard who died after 1790 was the widow of the drowned seaman. Which John Bullard was born in England and which in France? Bullard first names are all so English it seems they must have been in England for some time. Perhaps we need to add a few more generations.

James was living in Georgia and -- as he does not show in the 1781 tax list for Robeson Co. (check this) -- may have followed later, perhaps after John Senr's death. (The Alabama source says his son Robert was born in Robeson County in 1778. Other sources say he was born in Georgia.) His brother, Robert, apparently settled on the other side of the Carolinas border in the same region. John Bullard (Junr.) may have been living near this Robert when two of his sons were born or may have been polled in Union District.

John William Bullard

For descendants of John William Bullard (son of John Junr, b. SC, 1795) and as a way of tracing the Bullard

DO NOT CIRCULATE

migration, I should mention some additional research here. In looking for John William's marriage to Mary West, we have found a marriage for a Polly (nickname for Mary) West to Solomon McKinney in 1816, followed by a record for a marriage between John Bullard and Polly McKinney on 26 May 1818; both in Gibson Co., Indiana. (This would be four and six years after the 1812 date the Lynch account gives for the Bullard migration. Gibson was formed in 1813.) A will for Solomon McKinney has been sought from Gibson and Pike Counties, Indiana to no avail. Knox and Warrick Counties are being tried. However, John William Bullard was clearly married to Mary West, her father Nathaniel West living with them at one point. Nathaniel West was born in Baltimore, Maryland in 1750, served in the Revolutionary War from Holiday's Cove, Pa. (now Ohio Co., W.Va.), married Betsy Lewis, settled for awhile in Madison Co., Ky. and then moved to Gibson Co. (See Horrall West's paper on the West family. Perhaps Madison Co., Ky. holds some Bullard clues as well.)

Grace's citation that John William Bullard "died at sea 1869" is puzzling, as he was living in Richland County, Illinois. The family sheets I have show him and his wife Mary as buried at Shiloh Cemetery No. 2 near Noble. However, in *Cemetery Inscriptions of Richland Co.* by Craddock (p. 192) only his wife Mary appears, thus:

Mary Bullard
d. July 12, 1851
Wife of John
56y-1m-13 days

Perhaps the researcher assumed John was buried there too. No trace of an absence or reason therefore has been found.

Perhaps this was confused with the story about the drowning sea captain, or perhaps there's something about John William we have not yet learned. Or perhaps this connects in some way with the death of his grandson, also named John William Bullard, s/o Robert McDonald Bullard, who died 4 Nov 1866, probably as a result of Civil War service. At least, William Henry Harrison Bullard, s/o Peter Bullard, does show as "drowned while in the army" during the Civil War. This may be the source of the tradition, though Grace thought not.

Another set of Bullard clues appear in a newspaper article sent me by Karen Hunt. The name of the newspaper does not show on the photocopy:

"THE BULLARD FAMILY

"The original Bullards who came to Richland County about 1818 were John William, Bryant, Amos, Peter, Allen, Ann and Nancy.

"This family settled in various parts of the county. Bryant settled near Claremont, and Amos and John William settled in Watertown. John William is said to have put up the first blacksmith shop in Richland county. This was located on the west bank of Fox just south of the remaining foundation of the old Fox bridge south of Route 50. He later acquired a farm near Higgins Switch. Amos was one of the three original commissioners of Richland county.

"John Bullard, a son of Bryant, was the first postmaster at Claremont.

"Henry Bullard, a grandson of John William Bullard, to whom we are indebted for this short sketch, says his father Robert Bullard ran a flat boat from Watertown for Wm. Newell to New Orlenas. On the third trip the boat got stuck on the dam at Matthew's Mill at Fransonia and sunk. There are still a number of descendants of the Bullard family living in the county, probably one of the first three families to settle permanently."

Perhaps the Mississippi River and/or this sinking has something to do with this tradition.

I should set down here that -- according to his daughter Mary Bullard Spencer -- Stephen McDonald Bullard, s/o John William Bullard, enlisted in the Civil War and immediately contracted measles. This illness affected him so severely that he was mustered out, never having fought a battle. He never fully recovered his health and was awarded a pension many years later due to the efforts of his Congressman. Records of this pension should be researched.

And let's remember here the possible clue in John William Bullard's name (two generations?). This possibility is underscored by the fact that Robert Bullard, s/o James, apparently named one son Robert James Bullard.

McDonald - One of John William's sons was named Robert McDonald Bullard (b.1820) (McDonald as a middle name according Mary Bullard Spencer). His son, Stephen McDonald Bullard, was the father of Mary Bullard Spencer and of William McDonald Bullard. At least since 1820, then, McDonald has been a traditional Bullard middle name.

The tradition has been maintained. Mary Bullard Spencer named her son Robert McDonald Spencer and he named his son Randal McDonald Spencer. Also, Mathew Bullard, another son of Stephen McDonald Bullard, m. Pearl Neal and named one son Neal McDonald Bullard.

It wasn't just descendants of Robert (McDonald) Bullard who have used the name. Algernine Bullard Harmon, d/o Peter Bullard, named one son McDonald (Dan) Harmon. He was married in Dallas, Texas and was mayor of Dallas at one time

(Grace p. 45).

This tradition *may* have entered the family with Mary West, as there are McDonalds near the Wests in Pennsylvania and Kentucky; but it may also have come with the Bullards from North Carolina. Mary Bullard Spencer's impression is that "it was a Bullard tradition". Naming patterns seem to bear this out. Now we learn that there is a town named McDonalds in Robeson County and a great deal of Scots influence. Indeed, the next county west of Robeson is Scotland County. (A series of counties were separated out from Bladen County, finally resulting in the formation of Scotland Co. in 1899.) And at least two McDonalds were officers at Sullivan's Island, Adam and James McDonald. Robert Bullard, s/o James, married someone born on the Isle of Skye. Flora McDonald, the preeminent heroine of Scotland, was also born on Skye and settled on the Cape Fear and the Pee Dee Rivers in the Robeson/Bladen area for awhile.

Yet there is also a town named McDonald in western Pennsylvania. Whatever the origin, this is a potential clue which may enlighten the Bullard line. There may be a wife somewhere whose last name was McDonald.

Other Name Clues - John William Bullard named one of his sons Johnathan W. Bullard (b.ca. 1829), perhaps after Johnathan, s/o John Bullard, Sr.? Robert McDonald Bullard named one son General M. Bullard. Could the M. stand for Moultrie?

The Bullard, Lynch, and Lee families all apparently have South Carolina connections (John Lee arrived before September 1684, according to Land Warrents, and Captain Philip Lee was a planter there for awhile, causing his will to be filed in SC.) and may have Barbados connections. Remember that Barbados was a connecting link between England and the Colonies for a long time, ships usually stopping there before reaching the southern states.

Further Research

The Jeremiah Bullard will should be located. Robeson Co. land records should be searched in more detail to delineate the family and to discover how John Bullard, Junr acquired the land he sold in 1782 and when he may have sold his property before leaving. Tax rolls for Robeson and Rowan County should also be searched to learn Bullard whereabouts. [A John Buller appeared as a witness to a land transaction in Rowan Co. in 1771. Is this John Bullard, Sr.? A Thomas Butler (or Bullard) bought land from John Frazier in Rowan Co. in 1770.] Other sources mentioned in the Biggs Genealogical Collection have been obtained, except for the "two Bullard Genealogies in DAR Library file cabinet", which cannot be presently located.

John Bullard, Junr.'s location in South Carolina should be found through tax rolls, census, and land records. South Carolina and Georgia records should be further searched for Bullard, Lynch, and Lee residency before the Revolution.

Texas census records should be searched, especially for 1880, to locate Amos Bullard, who does not appear in the 1860 Richland Co. census. An A. Bullard appears in the index for the 1850 Texas census in Washington County, which is just SE of Austin. This might be Allen Bullard, who does not appear in the 1850 census in Richland Co., though Amos does. John Ratcliffe, who m. Mary H. Bullard, died in Denton (Denton Co.) Texas in 1900 according to family records. Denton is just NW of Dallas. Dan Harmon married and lived in Dallas. When Amos and Allen Bullard are located through later census records, their certificates of death should be sought in order to glean any ancestral clues.

At some point English records should also be researched for Bullards in Suffolk and Norfolk (some records are shown in the Harmon book for the names Henry, John, Robert, Thomas, and William Bullard in Suffolk between 1588 and 1771) and for a drowned seaman who worked for the English government.

SOURCES:

Bladen County NC Land warrants and surveys Land Entries 1735-1761, Miles S. Philbech, 1985.

Bullard family sheets compiled by Karen L. Hunt, from her research and from information on the Ratcliffe and Bullard families, which information was probably first collected by Lydia Anne Knight Bullard. The Ratcliffe family study was compiled by Harry Eber Ratcliffe of Alexandria, Va. to include information from Oris Emric Ratcliffe of Urbana, Ill. and received by Karen's grandmother, Stella Maud Bullard Misner in 1947.

Bullard Family traditions recounted to me by Mary Bullard Spencer, great-granddaughter of John William Bullard.

Bullard files, Kate Britt Biggs Genealogical Collection, Robeson County Public Library: F-3, consisting of a 4-page typewritten study of the Bullard ancestors of Vera Lavata Bullard Jowers and of each of her Bullard ancestors back to James Bullard and Sarah Pittman (doubtless for DAR admission), plus 8 pages of long-hand notes giving Bullard-Pittman details and comments on other family connections. F-36, consisting of handwritten pages on the descendants of Thomas Bullard, b. 1759, Va. d. 1837 Sampson Co. NC. (An elaborate family tree which begins with this

Thomas is on file at the DAR library.) This file ends with some English citations.

Cemetery Inscriptions of Richland Co., by Craddock, p. 192.

Census Index of North Carolina 1800; South Carolina 1790, 1800, 1810; Texas 1840, 1850.

Census Records, Richland Co., Ill., 1850-1900.

Citizens and Immigrants -- South Carolina, 1768, by Mary Bondurant Warren, Heritage Papers, 1980, pp. 329-330 show the *South Carolina Gazette* citation.

Correct Mispronunciations of Some South Carolina Names, by Claude and Irene Neuffer, USC Press, p. 126 describes the battles of Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island.

Correspondence with: Karen L. Hunt, Grace Harmon McGary, Shirley Mofield, Wes Mullenix, and Robert O. Schnabel in the author's possession.

Deed Abstracts of Rowan Co., NC, Vol. 2, 1762-1772.

Derivation and the American Part of my Direct Line of the England - North Carolina - Georgia - Alabama Bullard Family from Which I Come, by Lt. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, New York City, 31 Aug 1930, a six-page signed document, xerox copy in my possession.

"Early Settlers of Illinois", National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 74, #1, pp. .

First Settlers of South Carolina 1670-1700, by Agnes Leland Baldwin.

Freedom's Four Square Miles, by Petit, pp. 15-43 give a detailed account of the battle of Sullivan's Island/Fort Moultrie.

Harmon-Harman; 190 BC to 1972, by Grace Harmon McGary.

Historical Research Map of Robeson County, by G. P. Stout, 1975, revised 1978, 1982. G.P. Stout is designing an historical atlas of NC counties. Individual maps are available from him at 1209 Hill Street, Greensboro, NC 27408

Marriage Records of Robeson County, North Carolina, page No. 00008.

Memorial Record of Alabama, Vol. II., 1976, pp. 389-390; gives a genealogical and biographical sketch of Daniel Bullard, s/o Robert, s/o James, and father of Gen. Lee Bullard showing each of these generations.

North Carolina Land Patents 1735-1764, by Hofmann, #5756, p. 349.

Other Bullards, A Genealogy; Supplementary to Bullard and Allied Families, by E. J. Bullard, 1928. Deals mainly with southern and unidentified Bullards as "Bullard and Allied Families" deals with the New England Bullards. The Thomas Bullard of Sampson Co., NC mentioned in the Biggs' Collection is covered herein and apparently connects to New England.

Plymouth Rock to the Pacific, by Wesley Luther Jacob Mullenix, 1983, Library of Congress #83-82092.

Revolutionary War widow's pension file #18,678, Sarah Pittman Bullard, widow of James Bullard.

The Robeson County Register, Vol. 1, #1 & 2; available from: Dr. Morris F. Britt, Editor, Doctor's Building, Suite 901, 1012 South Kings Drive, Charlotte NC 28283.

Rowan County NC Record Book 1784-1852, NSDAR; contains a transcription of records for the Jersey Settlement Baptist Church, pp. 12 & 51.

1781 Tax List for Robeson County.

Wills of:

James Bullard, Robeson Co., N.C., Will Book , pp. 63-65
John Bullard, Sr., Robeson Co., N.C., Will Book 1, p. 17.
John Lee, Robeson Co., N.C., Will Book 1, pp. 28-29

Bullard
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BULLARD, W. D.

Democrat-Star, Local News Dec 10, 1897
-The Scranton public school with
Mr. W. D. Bullard as principal,
opened on Monday with a fair attendance.

BULLARD, WM.

Scranton Colored School 1898-99
TEACHER, Nov-Feb

BULMAN, RUSSELL

Scranton School 12 WM 1887-88

Attended Nov-Feb

BULLMAN, RUSSELL

Scranton School Enum 18 WM 1890-91
Par/Guar: F. BECHT

✓ BURNETT, CARRIE Miss

Democrat-Star, Local News Sep 12, 1902
-Miss Carrie Burnett, after an enjoyable
visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dean of
Pascagoula street, returned to her home
at Vicksburg.

filed

filed

Bullard, George Edwin

Bullard

George Edwin Bullard

George Edwin Bullard, 85, died peacefully, surrounded by his family at Keesler Medical Center, on July 26, 2004, after a short battle with cancer.

Mr. Bullard was a native of Meridian, and had been a resident of Gulfport since 1970. He was of the Methodist faith. He attended Gulf Coast Military Academy in the 1930's and received a bachelor of science degree from the University of Arizona in 1950. He completed graduate studies at both the University of Arizona and Mississippi State University (MSU), receiving a Master of Science degree from MSU in 1957. During WWII, he served as a bomber pilot in the Army Air Forces, flying B-17's in Europe in 1944-45. Decorations and awards included the Bronze Star Medal and several campaign and service medals. Upon disability retirement as a major from the Air Force, he continued his education and taught at MSU for five years, transferring to the University of Southern Mississippi (USM) in 1960. He taught at the Hattiesburg campus for 10 years prior to transferring to the Gulf Park Campus in 1970 to assume duties as associate professor of business administration then as director of the department and subsequently as assistant to the dean for academic coordination. Upon retirement from USM in 1984, Professor Bullard was awarded dean emeritus status.

In addition to his tenure with the USM, George's varied and colorful career saw him as the station manager of KSET Radio in El Paso, Texas; assistant manager of the El Paso, Texas International Airport; founder and chairman of the National Aerial Applicators Association; receiving a fellowship in business through The Foundation of Economic Development at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner

July 26, 2004

& Smith, Inc. in New York; a registered financial advisor with the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission; a certified financial planner; a former president of the Southern Faculty Investment Club; and a member of the board of directors, Metropolitan National Bank (acquired by

Hancock Bank).

He completed numerous research projects, which included an analysis of the weakness of the American banking system prior to 1913, the financial problems of fixed base operations of selected Mississippi airports, and a market research analysis for the corporate marketing department of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc.

In 1971, Mr. Bullard organized the Gulf Coast Military Academy Alumni Association, a formidable task as the Senior Division of the Academy had been closed for 20 years with prior enrollment representing every U.S. state and several foreign countries. Through his efforts along with wife, Dorothy, its membership grew to more than 600. George (with Dorothy's assistance) had been the only executive secretary and director for the past 33 years.

His former students, associates, and Gulf Coast Military Academy schoolmates especially revered George for his intense work ethic, unqualified loyalty, and intellectual integrity. He will be sorely missed.

Survivors include his beloved wife of 50 years, Dorothy Thomson Bullard; two daughters, Janet Bullard Lambert and husband David, and Joanne Bullard O'Keefe; and three grandchildren, Jeffrey Hugh O'Keefe Jr., William Robert Carter II, and Emily Diane Carter. Bay Area
8-26-04

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